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THE UNDERGRADUATE.

FOUNDED IN 1875.

Middlebury College, March, 1884.

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MIDDLEBURY:
REGISTER COMPANY, PRINTERS,
1884.

Middlebury College,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows :

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, three books, or Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Cicero. six orations. including the four against Catiline; Virgil, six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition to the VIIth Chapter. or Allen's to the 24th Lesson.

GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones' Greek Composition, twenty lessons.

Ancient and Modern Geography, Greek and Roman History.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratics and three books of Wentworth's Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FRESHMAN CLASS.—Latin Grammar, (Harkness): Latin Prose Composition, (Arnold); Latin Synonyms, (Dœderlein); Selections from Livy; some Philosophical Treatise of Cicero; Horace's Odes and Epodes; Xenophon's Memorabilia; Herodotus; Homer's Odyssey; Greek Composition, (Jones); History and Antiquity; Etymology and Syntax of the Greek Verb, (Goodwin); Algebra, (Wentworth); Geometry, (Wentworth); Rhetoric, (Kellogg).

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—Horace's Epistle and Satires; Tacitus; Juvenal or Persius; Exercises in Writing Latin; Demosthenes; Sophocles; Plato; Boice's exercises in Greek Syntax; Analytical Geometry, (Briggs'); Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, Mensuration, Surveying, with practice in the field; Navigation, (Wentworth); Calculus, (Loomis); Trench's English Past and Present.

JUNIOR CLASS—Otis' Elementary German; Goethe's Prose; Ganot's Physics; Newcomb's Astronomy; Chemistry, (Elliot and Storer); Botany, (Gray); Rhetoric, (Whately); Logic, (Jevons).

SENIOR CLASS.—Political Economy, (Cary, Fawcett): International Law (Woolsey); History of Civilization (Guizot); Butler's Analogy; Fine Art, (Torrey); Natural Theology, Moral Science, (Calderwood); Psychology, (Lectures); History of Philosophy, (Schwegler); Geology, (Dana); Zoology, (Orton); English Literature, (Shaw); Forensic Discussions; Review of Studies of the Year.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text books, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty.

In the study of Chemistry unusual facilities are offered. Each student is expected to do practical work at the tables furnished in a neatly fitted and well-equipped Laboratory.

In Natural History, besides the text-book exercises, frequent dissections are made before the class pursuing Zoology. Field work is done by the class in Botany, and expeditions into the surrounding country by the class studying Geology. A herbarium is prepared by each student of Botany and prizes are awarded for the best collections.

An extensive and completely arranged Cabinet of rocks, minerals and fossils is designed for the constant use of the class in Geology.

The Cabinet and Museum contain a large number of specimens, and are designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes, are newly arranged in the new cabinet, and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains 13,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement, and a thousand dollars is to be expended during the fall term for new books. The books are conveniently arranged in the new library room and are open to the students from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

CALENDAR.

1883. Sept. 13.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.
Dec. 18.—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of two weeks.
1884. Jan. 3.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
March 25.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
March 25.—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
April 10.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 24—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
June 29.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of Philadelphian Society, Sunday.
July 1.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni, Tuesday.
July 2.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 11.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.

For Catalogue and any information, address the President,

CYRUS HAMLIN,
Middlebury, Vt.

The Undergraduate.

VOL. IX. MIDDLEBURY, VT., MARCH, 1884. No. 5.

EARTH has no scene, however bright and fair,
Tho' golden floods and beauteous skies are there,
Unhallowed by the magic of the past,
With power its image in the heart to cast.
The sweetest flowers their crimson leaves may throw,
Unblest, unnoted, to the radiant glow
Of eastern suns; the purest streams may glide,
Bright foliage twining o'er its silver tide,
Through vales of perfume, circling isles of light
Unloved, unhonored, if no spell be cast
Upon those flowers, that stream, by love or glory;
But bring the rich memorials of the past,
The hallowed legacy of ancient story,
And all is fair and beautiful, and bright.

Montreal, 1829. W. F. HAWLEY.

THE ACQUITTAL OF JAMES NUTT.

INSANITY is the greatest curse under which the Divine Being has permitted his creatures to suffer. When reason is permanently dethroned, man is deprived of all that makes life worth living, and even death itself becomes a blessing. But there is a kind of madness known as emotional insanity which, though not permanent in its effects, is far more dangerous to the public. It strikes not so much at the root of one man's reason, as at the foundation of social safety, the sacredness of human life. Its agency frees many a murderer from the just penalty of the law.

That the number of those who thus escape is increasing with alarming rapidity, has recently been brought to the attention of the American people by the circumstances attending the trial and acquittal of James Nutt, the murderer of Dukes. The following is a brief history of the case from its beginning. First Dukes grossly slandered the sister of young Nutt. Then in a heated discussion with the elder Nutt, he shot him dead. Dukes was arrested, tried before an ignorant and prejudiced jury, and acquitted, on the ground that the crime was not premeditated. The thirst for revenge seized young Nutt. The feeling was increased by the advice of his friends. He determined to seek retribution for the betrayal of his sister and the murder of his father. He practiced daily with his weapon that he might not fail in his aim. He met his victim in a convenient place, became conveniently insane, and inflicted the penalty which should have been inflicted by the officers of the law. He recovered from his insanity in a phenomenally short time, and in his case the story of Duke's trial was repeated, except that the plea of insanity was the excuse for Nutt's acquittal. Such is a chain of crimes in the punishment of which the executors of the law have entirely failed, and in reference to which their last act has reached the climax of injustice.

Not one member of the jury believed that Nutt had ever for a moment been insane. The fact of his responsibility for the murder of Dukes so impressed itself upon the mind of the judge who presided over the trial, that he was forced, contrary to his own sympathies, to charge the jury in the direction of conviction. But no! The sympathies of those twelve men were with the prisoner. Popular sentiment was in favor of acquittal. It declared that the circumstances of the case justified the deed. And those twelve imbeciles, not daring to oppose public sentiment, allowed their sympathies to conquer their judgment. But they must find some legal ground of acquittal, since the avowed ground of sympathy would be too flagrant a violation of their trust. The counsel for the defendant suggested emotional insanity. They, far more insane than the prisoner ever was, eagerly grasped this plea, and putting law and justice to the wall, declared it their sworn belief that Nutt was not guilty of the crime with which he was charged. How dangerous is such a precedent! What a contrast with English courts, where emotional insanity is unknown, and he who commits murder must speedily suffer the penalty of the law. If society thus continues to countenance private revenge of wrongs which are not punished by the officers of the law, the institutions of the law, and the courts of justice will become useless superfluities. Criminal law will be a dead letter; and the penalty for crime will be left to the passionate judgment of those who have been wronged. What justice or mercy can there be in such a rule?

But it has been claimed that the crimes of Dukes were so enormous that humanity demanded that his life should be taken. But neither justice nor humanity demanded that any private individual should take the law into his own hands, or rather violate the law, by becoming its self-appointed executor. The entire tendency of such unpunished crimes is toward the encouragement of that most despicable of all laws, the Lynch law. Indeed this case itself is but an aggravated instance of the power which Judge Lynch has already gained on this continent.

But if one or two men can escape punishment on the plea of emotional insanity, and if such cases continue to increase in number, the time will come when every murderer may hope for acquittal on the same groundless plea. Such a possibility, nay, even probability of escape, will cause crime to increase until the reign of law is converted into a reign of terror.

While we have laws, juries should execute them in accordance with their judgment, regardless of their own sympathies or those of the people. A violation of their sworn duty should be visited with the severest penalties. Then in such cases as this, the verdict will invariably be, "Guilty." It will then be left in the hands of the chief executive of the State, or Nation to grant reprieve or pardon if he chooses, without any violation of law.

If, however, it is the mind of the people to place in the hands of the jury the power of acquittal on the ground that circumstances justify the crime, then let them use the prerogative which is theirs in making laws to that effect, so that no jury need resort to a glaring falsehood to make their verdict legal. Such is the right of the people. But it is not their right to violate existing law by allowing him to go unpunished who has been proved beyond the the possibility of a doubt to be guilty of that greatest of all crimes, murder.

It is devoutly to be hoped that no law granting immunity to murderers on such grounds may ever be passed. An it is more devoutly to be hoped that the sentiment of the people may be so educated, that they will scorn the false and unjust plea of emotional insanity; and will hang or imprison every criminal thus afflicted.

When such a millenium comes, men will not take the trouble of becoming emotionally insane; and he who commits a murder will do so with the full knowledge of the punishment which awaits him if he is captured by the officers of the law. Then, and only then, can every citizen pursue his accustomed course of life, secure under the faithful guardianship of law; until, if he be found guilty of crime, he is pronounced by the law unworthy of its protection.

HOW CAN MORMONISM BE DESTROYED?

MANY are greatly exercised because our country, otherwise so fair, is stained by the presence of Mormons within its brders; and they are filled with an indescribable fear because that people is increasing so rapidly. These mingled feelings have led to various plans for removing the hated objects or for destroying their religious system.

It is stated on good authority that famous preachers have advanced the policy of slaughtering them by the wholesale unless they flee beyond the bounderies of the Union, as though the exigencies of the case justified the laying aside of the principles of humanity for the time being. The plan of colonizing them in some remote corner of the earth where they would trouble us no longer has been proposed, as though the Mormon's had no particular rights of their own, and the grim tragedy of Arcadia might to a great extent, be re-enacted with impunity. Still others have looked to Congress to solve the problem of the destruction of Mormonism, in the belief that polygamy was its foundation, and that if that practice was made impossible by appropriate legislation, the whole system would be destroyed. Congress has legislated. In 1862 it declared polygamy in any of the territories of the United States to be a penal offense, punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by an imprisonment not exceeding five years. Other legislations have followed; the last one being the Edmunds bill of '82.

Have these agitations and legislations injured Mormonism any? Not at all, they have rather strengthened it. The people consider themselves to be a persecuted people, and the sense of persecution binds them more closely together.

It is perfectly evident that all attempts yet made to overthrow Mormonism have failed, and I think that all will agree that before it can be overthrown, the foundation of the whole system must be destroyed. Then, what is its foundation?

If we look carefully at the Mormon church and its

workings, we will see that it has four great sources of power. One is its land speculation. It buys land of the government, and, if it needs irrigation, as it usually does, prepares water works for irrigating it. Then its missionaries go among the peasant class of Europe and persuade them by the promise of a home of their own in a fertile land, to join the Mormon church, and come to America. In return for their lands and the water necessary for irrigation, they give one tenth of all they raise. Gladly do they give that much, since what remains many exceed many fold their yearly income while in Europe.

Another source of power is its political self rule. The Mormon President has been for years almost, if not quite, absolute ruler of Utah, and he still holds the balance of power in his hands, as he is backed by the whole number of the church officials, of whom there are more than ten thousand.

But the two great sources of its power are the ignorance of the people and the doctrine of the divinity of its President. The number of the Mormons is increased mostly from the peasant class of Europe. They are ignorant when they come to America, and they are kept ignorant by being provided with only the most inefficient parochial schools. Joseph Cook said in a prelude to one of his Boston Monday lectures: Go into that tabernacle in Salt Lake City, and look into the faces of the people, and you will be reminded of what you see in Castle Garden. Their ignorance prevents them from examining the doctrine of the church and discovering how much they are being deceived.

There is so much good mixed with the false that it is not surprising that they should be deceived. The Mormons believe in the Bible. They think that Abraham, David and Soloman, were good Mormons, but they think that the Bible should be supplemented by the book revealed to Joseph Smith. They believe in the New Testament, that Christ was divine, and that He will come and reign upon the earth; but they think that their own President partakes of divinity, and that when Christ comes to the earth He will come to that portion of it where the only divine man in the world lives, and that they shall reign with him.

That belief that their own President is divine and may expect a communication from Heaven at any time the Lord sees fit to grant it, is the keystone of their whole system of religion, the same as the belief in the divinity of Christ is the keystone of the Christian religion. Deprive them of their lands, deprive them of political power, keep them from practicing polygamy, or do anything else to them but to destroy that one belief, and the Mormon religion will remain as firmly implanted in the hearts of its followers as ever; but destroy that belief and the whole system is destroyed, for then it would cease to appear to them as a grand structure of sense and become a repulsive heap of nonsense. But how can that belief be destroyed? In the same way that the various heathen beliefs are, by giving the people the gospel and the advantage of a good Christian education.

That work has been well began. During the last six years, Christian churches have been sending missionaries and teachers into Mormondon. Churches of various denominations have been established and a large per cent. of the members were once Mormons. Schools have been opened in every Mormon village, and a large majority of the four thousand and five hundred scholars that attend them were born Mormons. Let that work be pushed and Mormonism will soon be a thing of the past, and will add much to the interest of one chapter of the History of the United States.

REIGN OF MARIE ANTOINETTE.

AS we cast our eyes over the pages of history we find here and there recorded heroic deeds that have lived and will ever live in our memory, so long as that memory exists. Some are scenes on the battle-field, mid shot and shell; some mid flames around stakes at which martyrs burned. Others, though displaying only capacity to suffer, are, nevertheless, deeds as truly heroic as were ever performed. We behold those who once occupied the highest positions this world offers, who, though innocent, have been compelled to yield up their lives at the block. Such was Marie Antoinette. The dawn of her reign was darkened by that rising cloud which finally overshadowed and enveloped France.

She was a woman upon whom nature had lavished its richest blessings, and in whom science had perfected her natural gifts. As her entrance into Paris was first made, she was received with acclamations of joy, uttered upon every side: *Vive la Reine! Vive la Reine!* Alas! little did she think that in two short months that throng, then so rapturous, would be con-

verted into a pack of ravenous wolves seeking her heart's blood. Yet scarcely had that time elapsed ere they were crying at the palace doors, "Give us bread, or give us your own flesh."

The escape from this danger was but the pathway to more. She must live in Paris, and live there she did. Life was a burden to her now, and her sole object in living seemed to be to provide for the safety of her husband and children. She was not even allowed to walk with her son in the private gardens of the palace without being affronted by the furious rabble. Whenever she appeared in public, she was greeted by the populace with jeers and hisses. Although continually urged by her friends to flee from the country, and thus escape the impending storm; she remained firm at her post. Noble, proud, resolute as she was, her soul shrank from such an exhibition of weaknesss. What had she done? Why should she try to escape? She had given to the French people such an affection as no Queen had given them before; she had fed the needy, and cared for the sick. Yet how soon she was to reap her bitter reward. Had Louis XVI possessed the indomitable will that characterized his wife no doubt his overthrow might have been averted. He had strong forces at his command, but lacked the energy to control them.

Not long were they allowed even the secluded life which they led at the Tuileries. For soon these halls were ringing with the shouts and oaths of the raging populace, and the royal family, after being subjected to the most cruel abuse, were led forth through the throng to learn their fate in the National Assembly. At length after five days of humiliation and intense suffering they were proclaimed perpetual prisoners of the Nation, and were carried to the Temple for confinement. Here the Queen receives a crushing blow, for her bosom friend is taken from her and guillotined, and then the mangled head held up before her prison window by the heartless murderers. Soon, also, her husband is condemned to die as a traitor, making another victim for the guillotine.

Who can picture a sadder scene than the farewell between Louis and his family! There they stood with death's cold arm outstretched for one of their number, and they knew not how soon it might return for the rest.

How dear is life when we are brought face to face with death! "How sad to part from those we love!" On the morning of the 27th of January, 1793, Louis XVI, with carriage erect, mounted the scaffold and laid his head upon the fatal machine, which had taken away thousands of innocent lives before it awaited him.

As tradition says, these farewell words were spoken to him by the priest, in attendance as his soul was about to take its flight. "Son of St. Louis, ascend to Heaven." Scarcely nine months passed before Marie received the expected summons. It almost made her joyful, for so intense had been her suffering, that to die was for her really a blessing. During the long journey of four miles, to the scaffold, between lines of soldiers, her dignity never faltered; her courage was heroic. The only adieu which she had to give on earth was a look—one long sad look—directed toward the Tuileries, and then she placed her head under the guillotine.

History records the names of many who have won distinction on the battle field, but among them all there is the record of no purer life, or more dauntless courage than that of the beautiful, gifted Marie Antoinette.

A MAID OF ARCADIE.

Hast ever watched upon a flowery lea
A sweet wild blossom, shy with modest grace,
Lift to the sun its dew-besprinkled face?
Hast ever stood in still amaze to see
A queenly rose in some fair rosery?
Blend these in one that stand so far apart—
The child of nature and the child of art—
And lo! my maid, my maid of Arcadie!

Amid the sweet wild flowers I saw her stand,
And each one claimed her for a sister dear,
And bent to greet her, ignorant of fear!
And yet so fair her face, so nobly grand,
I trembled in her sight and love drew near
And led a willing captive through the land.

—*George Weatherly.*

Discretion in speech is more than eloquence.

The best part of beauty is that which a picture cannot express.

Base natures, if they find themselves once suspected, will never be true.

Suspicions among thoughts are like bats among birds, they ever fly by twilight.

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested.

THE UNDERGRADUATE

Published Monthly During College Year.

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Address all businesss communications regarding subscriptions or advertisements to the Business Manager.

EDITORIAL.

THE question has often been asked why why the Library can not be opened to the studants for a few hours on Saturday as well as on the other days of the week. The students have more time to devote to reading on that day than on any other, and if opportunity could be given them would doubtless pass part of the day in that way. The need is more especially felt since the most of the magazines and English Reviews are now on the tables of the Library instead of the Reading Room. By the present arrangements very little time can be given to them as the most of the time which can be spent in the Library on other days must be devoted to other purposes. It seems that some plan might be made to this effect, especially since it is understood that one of the assistant librarians has signified his willingness to take charge one hour every Saturday. Now cannot arrangements be made by which either the librarian or some one of the other professors can give us at least another hour. The experiment might be tried, and then, if it was found that the students did not make a large enough use of the privilege to compensate for the extra trouble and work which would thus be caused, why the present regulations could be easily restored.

SOME complaint has been made that on some questions, among them those relating to class rivalries, the UNDERGRADUATE has exhibited partiality and unfairness. That misrepresentations have sometimes been made we do not doubt and again we are aware that oftentimes but one side of some questions have been presented. But we claim that the fault is in the main due to the students themselves. The managers of the paper wish it understood that they do not intentionally take sides with either party in class rivalries or on any question which may come up in the college. They would remind both students and faculty that the columns of the UNDERGRADUATE are always open to contributions upon any topic of interest to the college and our subscribers. Indeed such articles are gladly welcomed, for as matters now stand the editors are obliged to perform about all the work that is done for the paper. This is far from being as it should, and we think it would not only contribute much to the interest of the paper but to its usefulness, if its columns were more freely used by students, alumni and professors. It would too relieve the editors from the pressure of being obliged to furnish all the copy for the paper, which is really more than should rightfully be expected of them. As matters now stand it is little wonder if, in their eagerness to make the most of all the matter they have at hand, they sometimes overdraw.

WE are glad to see that the magazine table in the Library is again well stocked with the best English and American Magazines and Reviews. At the opening of the year, when the list of papers and magazines was made out for the Reading Room, a large number of the latter were stricken off by the professor, who had the matter in charge, because, as he said, they were to be taken by the Library. They did not appear however from some unknown reason, and the wrath of the students was waxing strong. But the new Librarian seems to have taken the matter in charge; at any rate they have made their appearance at last. Prof. Stebbins certainly deserves the thanks of the students not only for this act, but also for the efficient and energetic manner in which he is performing his duties as Librarian. The magazines, which have been accumulating for years, and which have been lying in useless heaps in out of the way corners, have been sorted, arranged and sent away to be bound, as should have been long

ago. The Card Catalogue is being carried on in a more thorough manner, and the Library books are now kept in a more detailed manner; so that it may not only be known how long books are kept out, but by the title which is now recorded, the class of literature perused by the students may also be ascertained. This of necessity increases the work of the assistants, but is really no more than should be done.

THE tendency to bombast, almost inseparable from public speaking, has been a little noticable on our college stage. It is a fault to which many a student is very liable. Looking at orations as more or less of a grind, he is likely to shirk preparation as long as possible. Then he goes to work, and, having little time for thought, devotes himself chiefly to expression. "Not much to it, but it sounds well," is a remark frequently made concerning this, or that student's oration, or, as he would more truthfully and candidly call it, effusion. He thinks it will soon be forgotten, and is too often satisfied if it does "sound well."

Besides the effusive oration, the oration which hides its lack of thought under a load of high-sounding words, there is the commonplace oration, grandly delivered. We have all heard it—stale facts and antiquated truisms offered with an energy of gesture and a display of eloquence that is rather absurd, and wholly unnecessary. "*Vox, et praeterea nihil*," we are inclined to say.

The remedy is not hard. A little more time spent in preparing, with care in the choice of themes, and we are sure there is no student who need have recourse to style or delivery alone, to produce effect.

SPEAKING of rhetoricals, cannot something be done to subdue the Freshmen? What in the name of goodness is the pleasure of the racket they make over every performer, good or bad? and how long do they propose to keep it up? They seem possessed with an instinct for noise, as if they had lately emerged f.om barbarism. Or perhaps it is only a tender recollection of their vanishing boyhood.

THE Seniors at Hamilton College have returned to their duties on the conditions of the Faculty, as Union, Cornell and Amherst refused to receive them.

THE need of a general college Catalogue has long been felt, as none has been issued since 1871, but we are sorry to say that the one now in press and soon to be issued will but poorly supply the want, for how it can be of any value is a mystery. Like the one last issued it will be simply an enumeration of the names of trustees, professors, graduates, etc. The only respects in which it will be an improvement on the one of '71 are, that it is to be printed in English instead of Latin, and that it will of course be brought up to date. It seems to us that a general catalogue, to be of any practical value, should at least give the present address and occupation of every alumnus so far as they can be ascertained, which is little information enough for such a book to contain. That this can be accomplished, and far more if the effort is made, the present society catalogues are abundant proof. Indeed, these could have been made of great service in the compiling of the college catalogue, for accurate information is to be found in them in regard to most of the alumni since '45, and more especially since '56. A new catalogue of the Chi Psi society, founded here in '45 was issued last year, and statistics have been compiled already by the two other societies, which date back to '54, for new catalogues to be issued this fall. It is to say the least unfortunate, that those who have charge of our new catalouge did not avail themselves of this and other means of information, which lay ready at hand, and thus enable the college to get up a catalogue which would be of benefit to it, and of use to its friends and alumni.

A TRUSTEE of one of our New England colleges in a recent conversation complained at some length of the difficulty now experienced in obtaining suitable and efficient professors for our colleges and higher grades of schools. The want is a serious one, and well worthy of the attention of students and educators, as it involves some of the deepest interests of the country.

The causes leading to this scarcity of educators can but be apparent to everyone. Very few go through college with the intention of making professional teachers, the great majority intending sooner or later to study law, medicine or theology. Many, however, after graduating drift into teaching as a sort of a makeshift for a few years until circumstances are more favorable for their entering their intended profession.

Once a teacher however, generally means always a teacher. Thus it is that our schools are generally supplied with professors who have had no further training for the calling than our regular college course affords. This is a result which can but be deplored by everyone who gives attention to the subject. It is surely just as important that the country be supplied with competent instructors as with competent lawyers or doctors. But the latter do not find themselves fitted for their profession till they have pursued a course of three years or more in length in a professional school. If education is to keep pace with the times the same plan of special training should be required of our teachers. The large colleges of our country have post graduate departments especially adapted to this work, and it is to be regretted that the number of students in them is so small in comparison with the number in professional schools.

It is claimed with some degree of justness however that the pay of professors is not large enough to warrant this extra outlay of time and money at the post-graduate schools, so that the fault is not all on the side of the instructors. But the cause of this complaint is less powerful today than it was a few years ago. The demand for teachers specially trained for the work has become so great, that those thus qualified have but little trouble in obtaining good situations with a much fairer salary than formerly. The question of making teaching a profession has come to possess more weight for the consideration of the college student, and there is every reason to believe that still larger wages are to be obtained in the immediate future. The calling is certainly as noble a one as that of any other profession, and in many respects offers a far wider field for usefulness.

THE question of college government has been again brought forcibly before the public by the troubles of recent occurrence at Hamilton college and at Princeton. While we would by no means uphold the entire action of the students in either of these institutions, yet the very occurrence of such troubles and the especially disastrous result at Hamilton demand that some different plan of government should be put in operation by means of which disagreements between faculty and students may be made of less frequent occurrence. No class of persons probably are more jealous of what they consider to be their rights, than the students of our American colleges; while on the other hand the faculties are just as fearful of granting them priveleges lest they may be abused. There has thus arisen between the two a mutual distrust and antoganism in all our institutions of learning which can not avoid being detrimental to their best interests. This unhappy result is in our opinion more largely due to the actions of the governing rather than of the governed, if we but go back to the primary cause. The majority of college students have reached that age, where they not only think themselves capable of judging as to the propriety of their own actions, but will also, if the privelege be accorded them, take a sort of pride in using it in a manly way. But if they are on the contrary subjected to a system of suspicious surveillance, and to a set of petty rules more adapted to the government of a fitting school than of a college, it is not at all to be wondered at that, impatient at any such restraints and with all sense of personal responsibility thus destroyed, every opportunity is eagerly embraced by the students to show the utter contempt they have for such government. That students appreciate proper treatment is readily seen in the perfectly harmonious way in which certain vexatious questions have been settled by the Amherst Senate. We believe, that some such method as is now in operation at Amherst and Bowdoin is the only true system of college government and that it is destined to become more general, as one college in Illinois has already put in operation a similar system, and its adoption is being seriously discussed in several more; and furthermore that where such are the regulations, such disasters as that at Hamilton would never occur.

HYMEN REGNAT.

AN interesting and pleasant social event was the marriage of Miss L. C. Buttolph to Fremont Hamilton, M. D., of Rutland, which took place on Wednesday evening, Feb. 27, at the residence of John L. Buttolph, the bride's father. The ceremony, which was performed by Rev. S. L. B. Speare, was witnessed by a large number of relatives and friends both from the town and abroad. At half-past seven the bridal party entered the parlors, which were tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the hymenial knot was soon tied. Miss Mulchahey and Miss Good-

rich of this place, Miss Moore of Shoreham and Miss Cora Smith of Brandon acted as bridesmaids, and M. A. Brooks of Brooksville, P. M. Meldon of Rutland and F. H. Knowlton and G. E. Lathrop, members of the senior class in college from Brandon, were the groomsmen. After the happy couple had received the congratulations of all, an elegant repast was served to the company by the members of the Alpha Prime chapter of the D. K. E. fraternity, who were present in a body, and of which society the groom is a member. Mr. Langmaid of Rutland as a caterer fully demonstrated his ability in that line, and contributed not a little to the enjoyment of the evening. Mrs. Hamilton, as Miss Buttolph, has always been a resident of the town and her many friends and acquaintances can but feel that in her departure they loose one who will be greatly missed. The groom was known to most of our towns-people while he was a member of the college here, from which he was graduated in the class of '78. Three years later he was graduated fron the New York Homeopathic Medical college. After practicing for some time with his father in Brandon, he has recently established himself in his profession in Rutland, to which place they will return from their bridal tour, and where the best wishes of their many friends follow them.

—*Register.*

REVIEWS.

THE MARCH ATLANTIC continues Dr. Mitchell's story, "In War Time," and Mr. Crawford's story, "A Roman Singer." These, though very unlike, are two of the best and most interesting serial stories that have appeared from American writers for a long time. Henry A. Clapp contributes an admirably intelligent and discriminating article on Henry Irving, the famous English actor. Mrs. E. D. R. Bianciardi, an American lady who has lived in Italy for many years, describes "A Pisan Winter," which includes a story. "The Journal of a Hessian Baroness" culls from the letters and journal of Baroness von Riedesel many curious facts relating to Burgoyne's campaign during the Revolution. "Drifting Down Lost Creek" is a story of East Tennessee life, by Charles Egbert Craddock, who knows that peculiar life so intimately and describes it so well and so dramatically. This story will be finished in the April number.

THE frontispiece of the March *Century* is a portrait of Von Moltke, concerning whom Helen Zimmern writes. The first article, fully illustrated, is on, "The New Washington." There are three other illustrated papers—on "Old Public Buildings in America," by Richard Grant White; "The Cruise of the Alice May," S. G. W. Benjamin; "Notes on the Exile of Dante," Sarah Freeman Clarke. "Henry Irving, the Actor," is written about by J. Rankin Towse, and two portraits of him are presented. Wayne MacVeagh, Garfield's attorney general, tells what he thinks concerning "The Next Presidency." "The Suppression of Pauperism, by D. McG. Means, formerly professor of Political Economy in this college; "Mrs. Finlay's Elizabethan Chair," by Octave Thanet, and "A Hunt for the Nightingale," by John Burroughs, with a number of poems, make up the remainder of the body of the issue.

THE ST. NICHOLAS for March contains besides a continuation of the serial "A Land of Fire" several capital articles, among them "The Boy Cardinal," by E. S. Brooks; "Among the Mustangs," by Noah Brooks; also entertaining stories and poems. Among the latter "The Brownies Balloon" is particularly noticable. The illustrations are good, as they always are, and the minor departments well sustained.

RUSKIN'S ADVICE TO PICTURE BUYERS.

From an Essay.

Never buy a copy of a picture. All copies are bad, because no painter who is worth a straw ever will copy. He will make a study of a picture he likes for his own use in his own way, but he won't and can't copy; and whenever you buy a copy you buy so much misunderstanding of the original, and encourage a dull person in following a business he is not fit for, besides increasing ultimately chances of mistake and imposture. You may, in fact, consider yourself as having purchased a certain quantity of mistakes, and, according to your power, being engaged in disseminating them.

This advice can be very aptly applied to Cigarette Smokers. The original Straight Cut Cigarette is the RICHMOND Straight Cut brand, and purchasers are cautioned to observe that the Signature of Allen and Ginter is on every package, and not be deceived by gross imitations. (Exchange Paper.)

PERSONALS.

The Alumni are requested to forward any information relative to former students at Middlebury which it may chance to be in their power to furnish.

'24. Rev. Amasa Stewart was born in Sherman, Ct., 4 Jan., 1802, and died in Pittsford, Vt., 25th ult., aged 82 years, 1 month and 21 days. He graduated at Middlebury College in 1824, and from the Seminary at Andover in the class of 1828, with Dr. Spaulding, so long seamen's chaplain in New York, Rev. S. H. Stearns of the Old South Church, Dr. C. E. Stowe and others. Approved to preach the same year, he was ordained 15 Oct., 1829, pastor at Essex, Vt., where he remained three years. He was subsequently acting pastor two years at Hampden, O., and for a time at Berlin, Vt.; was a teacher in Alabama from 1837 to 1844, and again acting pastor in Ohio the ten years from 1844 to 1854. He was then without charge and in poor health at Holly, N. Y., from 1854 to 1859, and subsequently acting pastor at South Granville, N. Y., from 1861–62. The rest of his life was passed without charge at Pittsford, where he died.—*Congregationalist.*

'46. Congressman Stewart is a member of the Springer Committee, which has under investigation the Star Route trial.

'58. Judge W. H. Walker recently started on an extended trip through the west.

'61. Rev. C. N. Thomas of Port Henry, N. Y., recently visited Middlebury.

'63. The following is a brief sketch of the official career of R. S. Tuthill, of the class of '63. He entered the army immediately after graduation, and served with distinction till the close of the war, as Lieutenant of a Michigan Battery. He settled in Nashville, Tenn., at the close of the war, studied law, and soon after his admission to the bar, was elected States attorney of the county, Davidson, in which Nashville is situated, and served until the State went into the hands of the Rebels. He was a very successful prosecuting attorney, and was a terror to all rascals in his jurisdiction. He was assistant United States attorney for awhile in Tennessee. He moved to Chicago in 1873, and, for three terms, held the important office of City attorney, and fully sustained the reputation which he had gained at the Tennessee bar. He has recently been appointed by the President, Uuited States District attorney. No lawyer of his age stands higher at the Chicago bar, or has been more successful in his private practice. Mr. Tuthill has a wife and four interesting children, and a host of friends.

[We are indebted to "'57" for the foregoing sketch, and shall be most grateful to any other alumni who will furnish similar notices of the career of those who have been students of thisinstitution.—PERSONAL ED.]

'68. Prof. E. H. Higley will return from Germany in April. He has accepted a position as organist in one of the leading churches of Worcester, Mass.

'72. Rev. K. C. Anderson was recently installed as pastor of the First Presbytesian church of Troy, N. Y. He has already become one of the most popular pastors of the city.

'72. We acknowedge the receipt of the *East End Signal*, a monthly periodical published by the Young People's association of Euclid Avenue Congregational church, of Cleveland, Ohio, and edited by H. M. Ladd, D. D., the pastor.

'78. Married in Middlebury, Feb. 27th, Fremont Hamilton, M. D., of Rutland, and Miss Lizzie C. Buttolph of Middlebury. (See "*Hymen Regnat.*")

'79. On Thursday, Feb. 21, Rev. Edward R. Brainerd was ordained and installed as pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church of Sherbrooke, Canada. The Right Hand of Fellowship was given by Rev. E. M. Hill, of Calvary church, Montreal. The ordination sermon was preachcd by Rev. John A. McCall, of St. Albans, Vt., a classmate of Mr. Brainerd in the Theological Seminary. The charge to the people was given by Rev. George H. Wells, of the American Presbyterian church, Montreal. The account of the service, given by the *Sherbrooke Gazette* shows that Mr. Brainerd, although a young man just entering the ministry, already has obtained the highest respect of his people.

'81. C. S. Murkland is supplying the Congregational church of Chicopee, Mass., and will be ordained and installed after completing his studies at Andover.

'81. E. M. Parker, M. D., has returned home from New York. He has been taking the final course of lectures at Bellevue Medical school during the winter, and has just graduated, standing ninth in a class of 168 members.

'82. Edwin Oliver, formerly of '82 is traveling agent for Leve & Alden's Publication company, of New York.

'82. C. G. Leavenworth has left the employ of the Cutter Marble Co., and accepted a lucrative position as salesman for the Producers Marble Co., of Rutland.

'84. Geo. A. Stewart, formerly of '84, has accepted a responsible position, as receiver of the Freight department of the Central Vermont R. R., in Burlington.

'84. F. H. Knowlton delivered a lecture before the High school on the 7th inst. on "Ornithology."

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

Prof. Parker has been quite sick for a few days.

Mrs. E. H. Higley has returned from Cleveland.

Term closes the 25th for a vacation of two weeks.

The spring term of the High school commences March 24.

The Seniors made their final appearance on the college stage last Saturday.

Prof. Stebbins has been appointed college Librarian in place of Prof. Austin resigned.

One of the heaviest snow storms of the season visited Middlebury a short time since.

H. J. Austin, '86 has finally left college and gone to engage in business in Newport.

The Junior "hop" will be at Academy Hall directly after the exhibition Tuesday evening.

Miss Mattie Mead who is teaching this year in Natick, Mass., is home on a vacation.

Prof. Austin sailed for California last month in hopes of improving his health in that region.

There is talk of forming a stock company in town to put up a building for a roller skating rink.

It is reported that Middlebury is to be connected with the leading towns of the State by telephone.

The Chapman Bro's. have re-fitted the Style's block and opened a large clothing store in the building.

Messrs. Stewart & Wilds have taken rooms in the new Court House, and have them elegantly fitted up.

Prof. Stebbins has been occupying the pulpit in the Congregational church at Vergennes for the last few Sundays.

The Seniors are sorry to learn that the ladies will be unable to attend recitations in History of Civilization hereafter.

The Adelphi society of the High school gave an entertainment at Academy hall at the close of the winter term.

The Cutter Marble Co. has discharged a number of its workmen, though the mills in the village are still in full operation.

At the recent town meeting $35 were appropriated to defray the expenses for a suitable observation of next Decoration day.

Mr. Albert Chapman gave an informal talk before the Senior class Friday on the subject of the "Improvement of Sheep."

C. M. Severance, '83, who is this year assistant principal at Burr & Burton seminary, is spending a few days in town visiting friends.

News reached Middlebury last week of the death of Mrs. Wm. J. Fish, at Miles City, Montana. Mrs. Fish died very suddenly of heart disease.

The Spring Grove camp-meeting association met the other day to make arrangements for the coming year. The annual camp-meeting will commence Aug. 19, and continue ten days.

The Junior exhibition takes place Tuesday evening, March 25. Music will be furnished by the Howard Opera House orchestra. Invitations are issued by the faculty, the same as for the past two years.

Five of the Senior class, with ladies, went to Brandon for a ride and supper on the evening of the 11th inst. They passed a few hours very pleasantly at the Brandon House, and returned home in good season.

The students were given a half holiday the 22d of Feb., to celebrate the birthday of Washington. In the evening they were invited to a reception at Pres. Hamlin's, where they met many of the young ladies of the town and passed a pleasant evening.

The presentation of the operetta, "Fairy Grotto," by the young ladies of the town under the direction of Mrs. Foote, in the Town hall, was a perfect success. The scenery was quite elaborate, being that used in Boston for the same operetta. Little "Puck" did her part especially well to the amusement of the whole audience.

An "Old Folk's Concert" was given in the Town hall last Wednesday evening for the benefit of the Baptist church. The chorus was composed of some thirty singers, among whom were several of the students. Owing to the bad weather there was not a large attendance. The concert with change in program will be repeated Wednesday evening.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[The editors do not assume respensibility for the sentiments of the Communication Column.]

Editors of Undergraduate :—

WE often meet with extremes, but extremes seldom meet. When we ask a fellow student for a glass of water, we do not expect him to bring it upon a salver and present it with many deferential words, nor to ask pardon for any omissions which he in his ignorance might make. We might even serenely pity such fastidiousness. Such an act might be done by one laboring under the illusion of a transcendental ideal of etiquette, of which such formality may be an approximate manifestation, but we think the average collegian is willing to dispense with such formality.

There is another phase of etiquette which is quite as deplorable as the one just described, and for its manifestation the reader should visit the boarding hall. Perhaps some one asks for a *pomme de terre*, which may be at the other end of the table. It is not a little startling sometimes to have it snatched from its receptacle and hurled up with a "look out for your eye." Nor can they always be dexterously caught upon a fork for very often, and it is not to be wondered at, they become irregular in their flight, which is probably due in a measure to the loud calling and general uproar that is quite too prevalent. My proposition that extremes do not meet is true. Thus it is demonstrated, as by a well-known axiom we find that two unlike things cannot both be at one and the same time, in the same place, it follows that, as the first extreme mentioned is not to be seen at the hall, possibly something like the second extreme is.

We know that there are various reasons for profane language as to the (un)christian hour of breakfast; there may be great cause for a vigorous discussion of the injustice of professors; it is true that every one has a right to be heard in respect to "flunk" and all the petty episodes of the class room, that is if strenuous efforts can gain auditors, (and if they are not gained it is seldom the fault of the effort.) All this we acknowledge, but in our opinion, even such rights have their limits which all should respect. The present manner of life at the hall may be well enough, but a change for the better would be very easy. I have described two extremes and would say most emphatically that we do not wish either of them, but a mean in which there will be order and common courtesy. We are used to living in Christian homes, and I can see no reason why our conduct at the hall should not be that of gentlemen coming from such homes. If each one conducted himself accordingly, the desired reformation will take place. There is no need of resorting to a "set on them" because an earnest effort on the part of each will bring about the change. Let the change be made.

"A LOVER OF PEACE."

To the Undergraduate :—

THE "funny man" of the New York *Times*, and some of his silly satellites, have remarked upon President Hamlin's "peculiar theory of protection" and have held it up to ridicule as absurd. "Now the "funny man's" work—the end and aim of his being—is to make "fun." He is not supposed to know or care for any thing as true or false. But still, as the *Middlebury Register* remarked, he committed "hari-kari" in his attack upon the president. For the point made fun of was a quotation from Adam Smith. Do free traders not know who Adam Smith was? Do they not know that he became the father of free trade in England, and that free trade is a purely British interest? What is referred to as "President Hamlin's *peculiar theory of protection*" is nothing but a statement of Adam Smith's doctrine of home trade. "Wealth of Nation," Vol. II, p. 60 and 61. It would seem that the "fool raised to the 24th power" has been found!

*

COLLEGE NOTES.

A new University has been founded in Wisconsin.

By the will of Harry E. Packer, Lehigh University receives two million dollars now, and at the expiration of twenty-one years, three million more.

Prof. Sumner of Yale asserts that the great question of the day, in educational circles, is "whether America is to have seminaries or universities."

The rumor goes now that there is to be a Mormon College established at Salt Lake City. The great question is, whether it will be co-educational.

The recent troubles between the students and faculty of Princeton have resulted in the complete surrender of the students, and a humble apology with the declaration that their charges against the faculty were entirely unfounded.

The formation of the Senior society, as a rival to the Skull and Bones and Scroll and Key societies, is an important event in the social life of Yale College. It should be called the "Fox and Graves."

In the Harvard Annex there are 48 girl undergraduates, whose average scholarship is much higher than that of the young men in the university. The coming girl will probably be eligible to the Presidency.

Zeta Psi succeeds in running a chapter at Princeton. The faculty prohibition is evaded by initiating the men at Rutgers. The fraternity is considering the revival of its chapters at Brown, Union, and U. of North Carolina.—*Dickensonian.*

Two hundred students of Princeton took part in the last city election, supporting and electing the Democratic candidate. This action was in retaliation for fines imposed by the Republican Mayor on some of the students, for breaking street-lamps.

It is an interesting fact that the University of Virginia must be regarded as the mother of the elective system in this country. From its foundation the students have been allowed entire freedom of choice in their studies, and except in the schools of law and medicine, there is essentially no prescribed course.

The present tendency of the fraternity system in American colleges is toward a centralized government, and non-secresy in non-essentials. It is also evident that in a few years there will not be more than twelve or fifteen secret college societies. The large societies are absorbing or running out the weaker and smaller ones. Beta Theta Pi has headed this movement.—*Northwestern.*

At the grand Pan-Hellenic Council to be held in New York on the 9th of July, 1884, every general Greek-letter Fraternity is entitled to three delegates and one vote in the convention. Themes of general interest among fraternities, such as the relation of fraternities to college politics in various ways, are to be discussed, and it is to be hoped it will result in the mutual co-operation of the various Frats.

The Cornell sophs recently deluded the caterer whom the freshmen had hired to get up their class supper into believing that the supper was to be held in Trumansburg instead of Ithaca. The class of '86 then went to Trumansburg *en masse*, and with great satisfaction ate the supper prepared for the class of '87. The freshmen spent the evening in Ithaca, lamenting the non-appearance of their caterer.

EXCHANGES.

Our exchange editor is so busily engaged in preparing for his appearance at Junior exhibition that he considers himself unable to attend to the arduous duties of his department, and as we always had a deep sympathy for the over-burdened we have volunteered our services for the work.

The February number of the *University Quarterly* demands our unqualified admiration, both as to the style of its make-up, and the quality of its contents. The literary articles, quite a proportion of which are contributed by alumni, are characterized by a greater depth of thought and more matured expression than is found in the great majority of college publications. The absence of these qualifications is in our opinion the great fault to be found in college journalism, an evil which should be more carefully guarded against.

The last *Wooster Collegean* contains an entertaining "Dream in Science" which is conceived somewhat after the manner of the tales of Jules Verne, and is carried out in quite a complete manner. "German Philosophy," which appears in the same issue, deals with a subject which seems to us to be out of place in such a paper, for, even though it may treat of its subject in a very comprehensive manner, such articles are quite too heavy.

For uniform and unexcelled typographical appearance the *Syracusan* particularly recommends itself to our notice. Our exchanges offer us great variety in this particular, some paying but little attention to this subject. Care in such matters, however, is amply repaid by the greater interest which readers will take in a paper which presents a neat appearance.

The *Trinity Tablet* is another handsome paper. Its editorial department is by far the soundest and best sustained of all, though the rest of the paper is very good.

The *Bates Student* comes to us, with a new board of editors, and an appearance somewhat altered for the better. Its editorials seem to deal with topics relating not only to college matters, but to politics and general subjects as well.

The *Haverfordian* from our Quaker friends of Pennsylvania contains a very good article on "College Athletics," the sentiments of which can but be commended by all.

We acknowledge with thanks the criticism in the *McGill Gazette* upon the article in our last issue up-

on "Canada and the Canadians," but wish their exchange editor to understand that the author is himself a Canadian, and treats his subject from that standpoint.

We wish, too, to advise our editorial friend of the *Cynic*, not to manifest too much eagerness in making unfriendly criticisms upon those who are connected with neighboring institutions, for they are quite liable to fly so wide of their mark as to place their author in an extremely ridiculous position. We would respectfully suggest that the gentleman read a short "Communication" which appears in the present issue of this paper.

SPORTING.

Princeton—The faculty prohibit sparring at the winter sports.

Oxford won the annual foot-ball match, for 1883-84, that took place between that University and Cambridge.

There is an unusually strong boating interest at Cornell. Crews have been entered at Saratoga, and in competition for the Childs cup.

Harvard, Yale and Princeton will be represented in a lacrosse team to be sent to England this coming spring by the National Lacrosse association.

The Yale base ball nine will be coached this winter by Goldsmith, of the Chicago, and the Yale crew by Captain Flanders, who pulled bow oar on last year's crew.

Out of 233 prizes given at the inter-collegiate athletic games, since their institution in 1876, Columbia has won 62; Harvard is second, with 47; Princeton a close third with 45 prizes, being just one first and one second behind Harvard. The University of Pennsylvania is fourth, with 27, and Yale a bad fifth, with only 11 prizes to her credit. The remaining 41 prizes, mostly second, are distributed between ten colleges.—*Harvard Crimson.*

Several college faculties, with Harvard at the head, are opposed to the way in which college athletics are conducted. They propose to get as many of the larger eastern colleges to join their league as they can. They hope to effect that no college which belongs to their league shall encounter any other than a college team or crew; that no game shall be played except on college grounds; and that no "professional trainers" shall be employed.

PLUNDER.

A man in Rochester calls his stomach "Hades," because it is the place of departed spirits.

He read somewhere that the census embraced 17,000,000 women, and ever since he has wanted to be a census.

Prof. in German: "Mr. Stur—, how would you decline '*guter*,' *alter*, *rother*, *wein?*" Mr. Stur—: "I shouldn't decline it."

The latest slander on the dude is that one bumped his head against a cobweb stretched across the street and had to be carried home with a cracked skull.

Mary had a little lamp,
'Twas filled with kerosene,
She blew right down the chimney
And vanished from the scene.—*Ex.*

Adoring one (in lavender kids and blue scarf): "Oh, how I wish I were that book you clasp so lovingly." She: "How I wish you were, that I could shut you up."

Senior: "Do you know why our college is such a learned place?" Freshman: "Of course; the freshman always bring a little learning here, and the seniors never take any away, it naturally accumulates.

Professor: "What is a fraud?" Student: "Taking wilful advantage of a person's ignorance." Professor: "Give an example." Student: "Why—er—er, one of your examinations."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Lady student to Freshman. "I give a party next week, Mr. H——, and I wan't you to lead the German!" Mr. H——, "O, thank you, am extremely honored, but I must decline, as I have not studied German long enough to lead a conversation in that language." Fact.

When a Freshman doesn't plainly understand the Professor's question, he says in a subdued tone: "Pardon me, Professor, but I didn't understand you." The Sophomore says: "Will you please repeat your question?" The Junior says: "What, sir?" The Senior says: "Huh?"

A ball was knocked sideways and caught. "Foul and out," cried the umpire. A charming high-school girl, looking at the game, said: "Ah, really, how can it be fowl? I don't see any feathers!" And she turned to her attendant with an inquiring look. "Well, oh! yes, you see the reason you don't see any feathers is because it belongs to the picked nine."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child sufferin ; and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflamation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

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THE CENTURY!

PROGRAMME FOR 1883-'84.

THE programme for the fourteenth year of this magazine, and the third under the new name, is if anything more interesting and popular than ever. With every season, THE CENTURY shows a decided gain in circulation. The new volume begins with November, and, when possible, subscriptions should begin with that issue. The following are some of the features of the coming year:

A New Novel by George W. Cable, author of "Old Creole Days," etc., entitled "Dr. Sevier," a story of New Orleans life, the time being the eve of the late Civil War.

"Life in the Thirteen Colonies," by EDWARD EGGLESTON, separate illustrated papers on subjects connected with the early history of this country.

Three Stories by Henry James, of varying lengths, to appear through the year.

The New Astronomy, untechnical articles, by Prof. S. P. LANGLEY, describing the most interesting of recent discoveries in the sun and stars.

A Novelette by H. H. Boyesen, author of "Gunnar," etc. A vivid and sparkling story.

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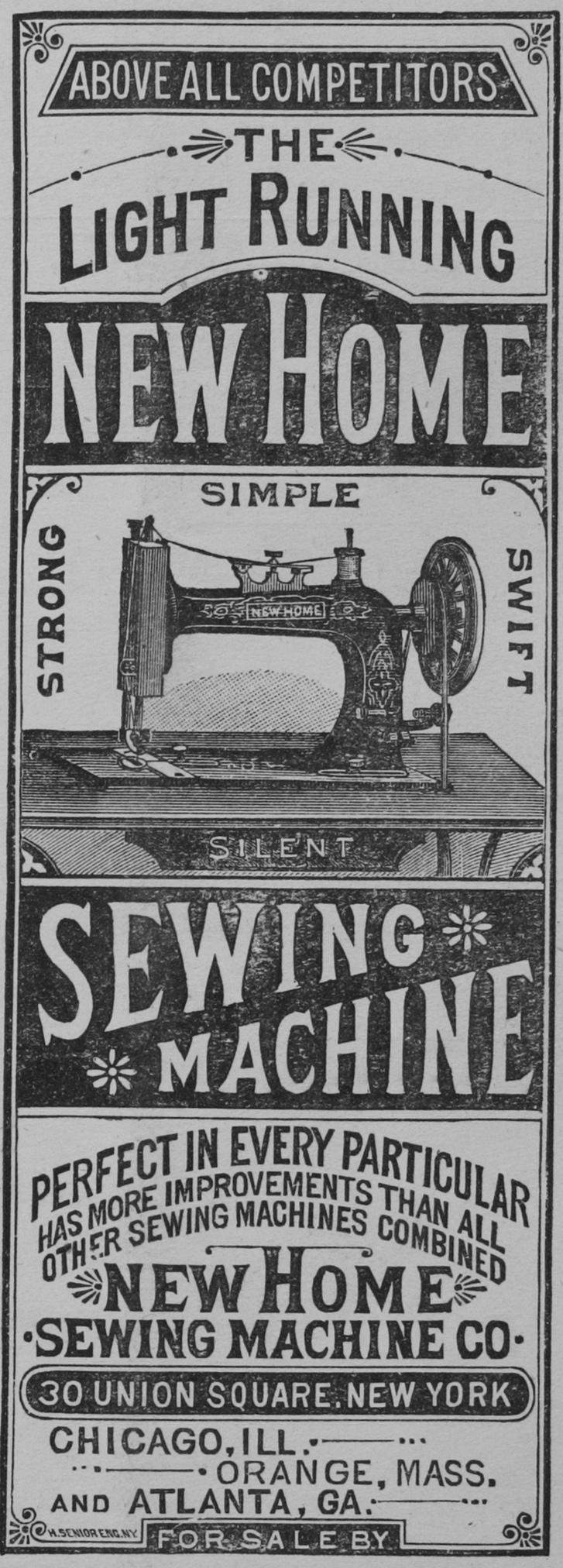

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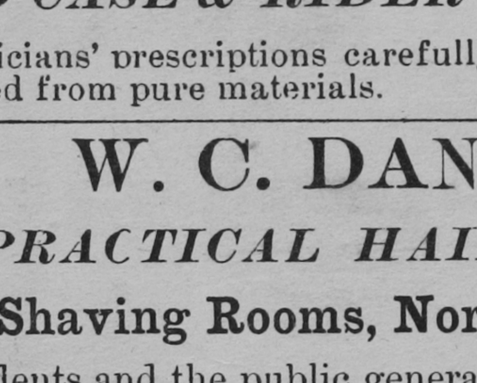

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